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Questions 19, 20, 21. Mobility

Canada

ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION AND MOBILITY VARIABLES
IN THE
1988 NATIONAL CENSUS TEST (NCT)

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Analysis of Migration and Mobility Variables

1988 NCT

Summary

Two questions were tested on migration and mobility: a new question on 'place of residence one year ago', and a revised version of the standard mobility question on 'place of residence five years ago'.

Analysis of the one-year ago question on interprovincial migration indicates that the data are of good quality, with an excellent response rate of 99%. The question is short, simple, and clear to respondents. It is a 'low-cost' question because data are collected at the provincial level only.

Comparisons with annual Estimates derived from administrative files, 1986 Census data and the NCT five-year ago question, indicate that the one-year ago question would contribute to the improvement and validation of annual interprovincial migration Estimates. The one-year ago question provides a direct measure of the annual number of interprovincial migrants by age, sex and marital status. Furthermore, for the purposes of distributing annual Estimates of interprovincial migrants, the one-year ago question provides more accurate data on age at migration than the standard five-year ago question.

It is recommended that the one-year ago question be included in the 1991 Census in its present version.

Analysis of the five-year ago question on mobility indicates that the revised version of the standard question has contributed to an improvement in data quality. In particular counts of migrants appear more accurate, owing to clearer distinction between 'same city' and 'different city', made possible by the filter question and the reworded instruction. Confusion between the main city and other municipalities in metropolitan areas seems to be reduced, with some exceptions (e.g. Victoria/Saanich).

It is recommended that the revised version of the five-year question be included in the 1991 Census with the provision that the filter question appear on the same page as the main question (to reduce over-response); and that consideration be given to the inclusion of the additional example of Victoria/Saanich in the instruction on the question.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Place of Residence One-year Ago

3.0 Place of Residence Five-years Ago

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

APPENDIX A: Questions

APPENDIX B: Migrants from Outside Canada

Analysis of Migration and Mobility Variables in the 1988 National Census Test

1.0 Introduction

Two questions were tested on migration and mobility: a new question on 'place of residence one year ago', and a revised version of the standard mobility question on 'place of residence five years ago'.

1.1 One-Year Ago Question, Question 19

The one-year ago question is short and simple: it refers to place of residence one-year ago in terms of 'same' or 'different' province, or 'outside Canada' (see Appendix A Figure 1a).

. Reasons for Asking

There are a number of reasons for asking the one-year ago question. The question provides interprovincial migration data, for the year preceding the census. For areas with highly transient populations such as the Territories and for analysis of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants (e.g. age, sex, marital status, labour force, education), the data are more relevant. Furthermore, information on return and multiple interprovincial migration, can be obtained through a comparison between 1-year and 5-year data, and 5-year migration rates can be decomposed into annual rates. Finally, a major consideration is the importance of the 1-year question for annual interprovincial migration Estimates¹, particularly in obtaining the age distribution of migrants at the time of migration.

1. Official estimates of annual interprovincial migration are produced by the Estimates Section of Demography Division, based on administrative data from Family Allowance and Income Tax files.

. Improving Annual Estimates of Interprovincial Migration

One of the main objectives of this question is to provide a **direct measure of the annual number of interprovincial migrants by age, sex and marital status** that can be used to evaluate official estimates of annual migration. At present there are no other direct sources on annual migration to compare with estimates. The Labour Force supplements on interprovincial migration (1982, 1984 and 1987) are limited because of a number of factors: the sample size, particularly for small provinces, is not large enough to obtain reliable data on interprovincial migration by origin-destination or by single years of age; the survey excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories; and, for the supplements on migration to date, the time frame is not the same as the census (October/November).

This question would provide data on: the annual level of interprovincial migration; exact age within 1 year at time of migration; and would provide a reliable basis for imputing migration² for the population aged 1 to 4. These data, which are not available from the 5-year question are required to validate interprovincial estimates, and provide a more accurate basis for distributing interprovincial migrants by single years of age and sex. Currently, data from the 5-year question are used in the distribution of annual estimates of interprovincial migrants by age, sex and marital status.

In this report, the analysis of the NCI results for the one-year question focuses on three areas: the number of interprovincial migrants; patterns of origin and destination; and, age distribution. Additional analysis of one-year

2. The imputation for those under the age of 15 is based on another family member in the household, usually a parent.

migrants from outside Canada, not a major issue here, is provided in Appendix B.

1.2 Five-year Ago Question, Questions 20 and 21

Revisions to the standard 1986 mobility question on place of residence resulted in two questions, one being a filter (see Appendix A). The content is still the same as the previous '5-year' question, so that historical comparability is retained. Other revisions include clearer answer categories and re-wording of the instruction. These changes were made on the basis of evidence from previous studies and analyses indicating that respondents were tending to under-report 'different city', resulting in an underestimate of 'migrants' (those movers who changed cities). As well, there were indications that respondents were not distinguishing between the 'main city' and 'specific city' within CMAs (e.g., Toronto, Scarborough).

The filter question serves as a screen for movers³ and non-movers, and only those who moved will have to answer question 21. Indications from qualitative research (Brenda Breedon, Focus groups, Price Waterhouse study), suggest that use of a screen makes the question clearer to respondents - it allows for shorter and clearer response categories and avoids the problem of respondents checking off different address without differentiating between same and different city.

3. Movers are those respondents who reported living in a different dwelling 5-years ago. Migrants are a sub-set of movers: those who lived in a different census subdivision (CSD) five years ago are migrants; those who lived in the same CSD are non-migrants.

The instruction was shortened and revised with simple wording, and its examples were changed slightly: 'West Vancouver' and 'Montreal-Nord' were replaced in order to avoid confusing respondents with north-south/east-west areas.

The analysis of NCT data for the 5-year question covers mobility status, interprovincial migration, and migration at the CSD level, for selected CSDs within CMAs. Analysis on migrants from outside Canada is provided in Appendix B.

The analysis of the re-interview question on complete address 5 years ago (including street) provides a consistency check against respondents' answers, assuming respondents report the name of the actual municipality in their address. A micro match is used to compare the complete address with responses from the revised question to determine how well respondents are following the layout of the mobility question and the revised instructions.

2.0 One-Year Ago Question (Question 19)

2.1 Response Rates

In terms of response rates, this question works very well. As shown in Table 1, the non-response rate for the one-year ago question is very low, at only 1.0%. The Edit Sample Study, based on a sample of NCT responses prior to follow-up (this question was indicated for mandatory follow-up) also yielded a relatively low non-response rate of 1.7%. Multiple (invalid) response is almost nil at 0.02%. A multiple response is defined as of a check-off for one box with a write-in in another, non-corresponding category. Cases of more than

one box being checked off (with no write-ins) could not be captured. Thus, this rate would be a slight underestimate for all types of multiple response combined. Partial response is also extremely low at 0.3%. Partial response consists of a check-off without a required write-in or vice versa.

. Non-response by age groups and sex

While total non-response is less than one percent, rates vary by age group, as shown in Figure 1. Rates of non-response tend to be higher among the young adults. They are highest for the 15-19 age group, particularly females, at 16 per thousand, followed by the 25-29 age group, with 12 per thousand for males. The pattern of non-response by age is similar to that observed from the 1986 Census 5-years ago question, in which rates of non-response were also highest for the 15-19 year old population.

2.2 Counts of Migrants

Out of the 20 million respondents aged 15+, about 19.5 million lived in the same province 1 year ago, 219,000 lived in a different province and 129,000 lived outside Canada. The remaining 174,000 did not answer the question.

2.3 Interprovincial Migration: Comparisons with Estimates from Administrative Data

In order to assess the interprovincial migration data from the one-year ago question, the volume, pattern and age-sex characteristics were compared with those derived from official Estimates based on administrative data for the 1987-88 period.

2.3.1 Volume of Interprovincial Migration

The following analysis indicates that the NCT estimate of 219,000 interprovincial migrants compares reasonably well with official Estimates derived from administrative files - Family Allowance and Income Tax. Comparisons are provided in Table 2.

In order to compare official Estimates and NCT data, adjustments were made to the Family Allowance-based estimates⁴ of interprovincial migrants for 1987-88. In-migrants to the Territories were removed from the Estimates data since the Territories were not covered in the NCT. (While in-migrants to the Territories are not captured in the NCT, out-migrants from Territories were derived). The Family Allowance (F.A.) Estimate was derived for the period of November 1, 1987 to October 31, 1988, to correspond as closely to the same period from the NCT - November 3, 1987 - to November 4, 1988. The total number of interprovincial migrants for this period was 375,937, and when adjusted for the removal of in-migrants to Territories, was 369,750. Since age-sex data for the estimate covering November 1987 to October 1988 could not be easily retrieved for this specific period, the proportion of migrants aged 15+ was based on the F.A. estimate for the 1987-88 Census year period (June 1 - May 31). This proportion aged 15+, which was 78%, was applied to the adjusted count, to yield a Family Allowance estimate of 290,000 interprovincial migrants, aged 15+, for the Nov. 87 to Oct. 88 period.

4. At the time of analysis, income-tax based estimates were not available for the period November 1, 1987 to October 31, 1988.

This estimate of 290,000 is about one and a third times as large as that from the NCT. Conceptually, one would expect the Family Allowance-based estimate to be larger than the NCT volume, since the former is derived from monthly data, whereas NCT is 'stock' data. As well, part of the difference of some 70,000, is explained by the sampling variability of the NCT estimate. The 95% confidence interval (CI) for the estimates of 219,000 ranges from 190,200 to 248,000.

Income tax data from Revenue Canada, the other administrative source used in official Estimates, yields an estimate closer to that of the NCT figure, compared to the difference produced with Family Allowance estimates. Data from income tax tend to produce smaller volumes of interprovincial migrants than those from the Family Allowance files (since the latter are based on monthly events, while tax data are annual). The number of interprovincial migrants for the period June 1, 1987 - May 31, 1988 based on income tax was 84.6% of that produced from Family Allowance for the same year. If we assume the same proportion for the November to October period, 1987-88, we obtain a figure of 245,500, which compares relatively closely with the NCT figure of 219,000, and falls within the 95% CI range for the NCT.

2.3.2 Interprovincial Migration Patterns

The sample size of the NCT is too small to allow a reliable assessment of the numbers of provincial in- and out-migrants, and origin-destination flows. Many of the origin-destination flows in the 120 cell matrix are based on very small population or are nil. About 40 of the 120 cells contain no counts.

The coefficients of variation (CVs) for numbers of in-migrants to provinces range from 11% for Ontario, to 32% for Newfoundland; while the CVs for out-migrants, which tend to be higher, range from 11% for Ontario to 66% for P.E.I. With the exception of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and B.C., most of these estimates would fall into the qualified, confidential or unreleasable (i.e. $CV > 33\%$) categories.

An additional problem in evaluating patterns of interprovincial migration from the NCT is created with blank and invalid data. Out of the 219,000 migrants who lived in a different province one year ago, the name of the different province was blank or invalid (i.e. was not or could not be coded to a province/territory) for 33,000 cases (weighted). Thus, some distortion in origin-destination patterns exists with the remaining cases for which province of origin/destination is known.

While levels of interprovincial in-, out- and net-migration did not compare closely between NCT and Estimates Family Allowance data, (for reasons of small sample size and blanks/invalids), the overall distribution of in- and out-migrants by province were generally similar between the two data sets as shown in Figures 2a and 2b. For example, Family Allowance Estimates for the November 87 to October 88 period show that Ontario and British Columbia received the largest shares of in-migrants, of 28% and 21% respectively. The NCT data also indicate that these two provinces were the top major destinations, with corresponding shares of 24% and 25%. The major difference between the two sets of distributions is that compared to Family Allowance Estimates, Ontario's share of in-migrants is lower for NCT data while its

share of NCT out-migrants is higher, perhaps attributable to the unknown provinces of origin/destination or the high CVs at the provincial level.

2.3.3 Age-Sex Distribution

. Comparison with Estimates based on Administrative Data

The age distribution of interprovincial migrants from the NCT one-year ago question follows the typical pattern of migrants being concentrated in young adult age groups, with decreasing concentrations at older ages. To the extent that the one-year ago question reflects this basic pattern, it is similar to the distribution based on official Estimates from administrative data. For both data sets, at least half of interprovincial migrants aged 15+ are below the age of 30 (see Figure 3). However, the share of NCT migrants aged 15-19 is somewhat lower than that of official Estimates, about 6% vs. 12%. This is a reflection of the higher rate of non-response noted earlier for this age group.

Rates of interprovincial migration by age group are also similar between NCT and official Estimates from administrative data, following the same pattern of high mobility at young ages, then decreasing with older ages. For all age groups, NCT Rates are lower than those based on Family Allowance Estimates. This reflects the fact that NCT is annual based, stock data, whereas Family Allowance estimates are derived from monthly data. Also, imputation has not been made for non-response in the NCT. Overall, the rate of interprovincial migration is about 11 migrants per thousand population from NCT data and 14.8 from Family Allowance Estimates. Rates are highest for the 20 to 24 age group at 25 and 28 per thousand population for NCT and Family Allowance Estimates, respectively (see Figure 4).

. Sampling Variability by Age Groups and Sex

NCT estimates of interprovincial migrants by age groups only, are reliable for the ages 20 through to 34, with CVs of about 12%. Sampling variability increases with estimates for older ages, with CVs ranging from 20% to 47%. The 15-19 age group also has a high CV of 24%, but still within the range of a qualified estimate. However, evaluation of age distributions by sex are more limited because of the increased sampling variability when age is broken down by sex with CVs ranging from 15% to 66%, the majority being outside the range of qualified estimates.

. Younger Age Distribution of 'One-year Ago'

While the basic age pattern of interprovincial migrants is similar between official Family Allowance Estimates and NCT, there is a difference in the 'peaking' of their age distributions. The NCT distribution, (which reflects age as at November 4, 1988, accurate to within one year for the age at migration) reaches its peak sooner, at 23%, in the 20-24 age group, whereas the peak in the Family Allowance Estimates distribution for 1987-88 occurs later, at 22%, in the 25-29 group (Figure 3). To some extent, the age distribution for Estimates reflects that of the 1986 Census, since census data are used to distribute annual estimates of interprovincial migrants: an 'estimated' age at time of migration is derived from the census age distribution. The 1986 Census distribution of interprovincial migrants aged 15+, based on age at time of enumeration, also peaks later than the one-year NCT, at 22%, for the age group 25-29 (Figure 5a). However, the age distribution from the Census tends to be slightly older than that adjusted for Family Allowance Estimates.

• Comparison with '5-year Ago' Pattern

It is expected that the age distribution of interprovincial migrants from the '1-year' ago question will differ to some extent from that of the '5-year' ago question. The 1-year ago question reflects more the actual age at migration, within one year, whereas the '5-year' ago question reflects the age at enumeration and not necessarily the age at migration - which is only accurate within 5 years. A comparison of the two age distributions using NCT data reveals a shift to the younger ages in the 1-year question. As shown in Figure 5b, 23% of interprovincial migrants for the 1987-88 year were aged 20 to 24 compared to 16% of migrants for the 5-year period, 1983-88. For the 5-year data, the distribution peaks later at 19% in the 25-29 age group.

Differences in age distributions between the NCT one-year ago and five-years ago (both Census and NCT) data are in large part accounted for by the fact that the comparison is based on age at enumeration. A fairer comparison requires an adjustment to the age distributions for the '5-year ago' data, to more accurately reflect the estimated age at time of migration. It was assumed that the actual age at migration would, on average, be about mid-way over the 5-year period (i.e. 2.5 years younger than the age at enumeration). The revised '5-year ago' age distributions, adjusted to reflect the estimated age at migration, are shown in Figures 5c and 5d, for 1986 Census and NCT data, respectively. The adjusted 1986 Census distribution conforms much more closely to that of the Family Allowance Estimates in Figure 5c, as compared to Figure 5a. Most importantly, the revised age distribution of interprovincial migrants from the NCT 5-year ago question becomes more similar to that of the NCT 1-year ago question, in Figure 5d, as

compared to Figure 5b. Clearly, in relation to the 5-year ago question, the 1-year ago question provides a more accurate measure of the actual age at time of migration.

3.0 Five-year Ago Question (Questions 20 and 21)

3.1 Response rates

Non-response to this question was low at 1.4% for the filter question (#20) and 0.8% for the place of residence question (#21) (Table 3). Multiple (invalid) response is almost nil for question 21 at 0.3%. As in the one-year question, multiple response comprises a check-off in a box for one category (e.g. different city) but a write-in for a different category (e.g. a country outside Canada). Since cases of more than one box being checked off (with no write-ins) were not captured, the estimate of multiple response tends to be on the low side. However, multiple response has generally not been a problem with this question in previous censuses. A partial response, comprising a check-off in a box without a required write-in or vice versa was 3.4%. Overall, the combination of non-response multiple (invalid) and partial response rates, totalling 4.5% compares closely with that from the 1986 Census at 4.6%. The corresponding overall rate of blanks, multiples and partials from the NCT ESS was 6.3%, prior to follow-up.

. Over-response

The only response problem was associated with over-response. Of those respondents who indicated 'same address' in the filter question, 32% completed question #21 on mobility even though they were supposed to have skipped this question (Table 3). Over-response in the NCT ESS was calculated to be 59%. The rate dropped with the final NCT file, because of follow-up.

It is thought that a large part of this over-response is due to the fact that the filter question was on a separate page, at the bottom, from the main question. It is reasonable to expect that a reduction in over-response would occur were the filter to appear on the same page as Question 21.

It should be noted that over-response does not pose data quality problems and would normally be handled through E & I.

3.2 Mobility Status

Results from the revised 5-year question (questions 20 and 21) seem to indicate that the modifications made to this question are having the intended impact, that is, increasing the share of migrants among movers. As noted earlier, evaluation of previous census data suggested an underestimate of the share of migrants.

Results on mobility status from the 1988 NCT (shown in Table 4a) yield 8.4 million movers over the 1983-88 period, distributed almost evenly between migrants (4.1 million) and non-migrants (4.2 million). Migrants were further broken down into 703,500 interprovincial migrants, 2.8 million intraprovincial and 408,000 migrants from outside Canada.

These estimates are reliable, with CVs of about 3% each for movers, migrants and non-migrants, 9.7% for interprovincial migrants and 14% for external migrants. Most importantly, the 50/50 distribution of movers into migrants and non-migrants for 1988 is reliable, and significantly different from the 45/55 distribution based on 1986 Census data.

3.2.1 Comparison with 1986 Census

The volume of movers from the 1988 NCT compares closely with the 1986 (edited) count of 8.5 million movers, for the population aged 15+, as shown in Table 4b and Figure 6a. However, the distribution of the 8.3 million NCT movers into migrants and non-migrants has changed from 1986.

. Distribution of Migrants/Non-migrants

In 1986, 45% of movers were migrants, about 3.8 million, compared to 49.4% or 4.1 million in 1988. This increase in migrants occurs for intraprovincial migrants, not interprovincial (Figure 6b). The shift is significant since it indicates that a higher percentage of respondents are correctly indicating 'different city' where appropriate instead of 'same city'.

While some of the shift between 1986 and 1988 may be real, it would appear from this comparison between NCT and 1986 Census, that the redesigned NCT question, including the revised instruction, is eliciting more correct responses. In the 1986 version, the use of the phrase 'different address' preceding both 'same' and 'different' city caused some respondents to just read 'different address'. This resulted in respondents who had actually lived in a different city incorrectly checking off 'different address in same city'.

3.2.2 Age-Sex Distributions of Movers, Migrants

As shown in Figures 7a and 7b, the distributions of movers and migrants by age groups are similar between NCT and Census data. The concentrations of both movers and migrants peak in the 25-29 age group, levelling off with

increasing age, and rising slightly in the retirement ages, around 65+. NCT estimates by age and sex for movers and migrants are highly reliable, given the low sampling variability, with CVs of well within the 'unqualified range'.

3.3 Internal Migration

A more detailed assessment of the NCT '5-year ago' question, involves two types of internal migration: interprovincial, and subprovincial, involving CMA and CSD level migration. Findings on external migration (from outside Canada) are presented in Appendix B.

3.3.1 Interprovincial Migration

. Volume

Comparisons with 1986 Census and Estimates data for 1983-88 show that the NCT count of interprovincial migrants is reasonable (Table 5). The 1988 NCT volume of interprovincial migration for 1983-88, of 704,000 migrants is less than that from the 1986 Census figures of some 770,000 but still relatively close especially considering that NCT data have not undergone E & I. Estimates of the number of annual interprovincial migrants (aged 15+) for 1983-88 based on Family Allowance and Revenue Canada data yield 1.2 million, about 1.7 times as large as the NCT figure. Because estimates for the 1983-88 period are annual-based, they result in higher volumes than the NCT 'stock' data, based on a 5-year period. For example, Estimates based on Revenue Canada tax data for the 1981-86 period totalled to 1.19 million interprovincial migrants, aged 15+, about 1.5 times as large as the 1986 figure of 770,000.

. In, Out, Net Interprovincial Migration

Given the small sample size of the NCT, the analysis of 5-year interprovincial migration by province of origin and destination is not feasible. As with the 1-year question, counts for some of the 120 cells in the origin-destination matrix are too small or nil. Even levels of in, out and net interprovincial migration cannot be reliably assessed. Sampling variability of some of the provincial level estimates are very high: for example, the CVs for in-migrants to Newfoundland and PEI are 26% and 38% respectively, with only the four largest provinces and Manitoba having CVs below 16.5%, that is, unqualified estimates. As a result, levels of net migration for 1983-88 are affected for all provinces, especially the smaller ones.

Although the actual levels of in, out and net-migration cannot be reliably assessed, due to sampling variability and lack of E&I, the percentage distributions of in and out migrants by province appear to conform reasonably well with those based on annual Estimates data (Family Allowance/Revenue Canada) for the 1983-88 period (see Figures 8a and 8b). For example, both NCT and Estimates data show Ontario to be the largest recipient of interprovincial migrants, with shares of 36% and 32% respectively, followed by British Columbia, with shares of 16% and 17%, respectively. Similarly, both distributions show that Alberta and Ontario are the top two sources of out-migrants.

. Age-Sex Distribution

The age distribution of 5-year interprovincial migrants aged 15+, from the NCT follows the basic pattern of high concentration in the young adult age

groups, declining with older ages. However, it does diverge to some extent from both the 1986 Census and Estimates (1983-88.-based distributions (see Figure 9a). The NCT age distribution tends to plateau, with equal shares of migrants in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups. In the 1986 Census and Estimates distribution of interprovincial migrants aged 15+, the share in the 30-34 age group declines from the peak in the 25-29 age group.

A contributing factor to the lack of a clear peak in the 25-29 age group in the NCT distribution may be the higher rate of blank and invalid write-ins for province name, among the young adult age groups, particularly for the 25-29 age group. In the case of the 5-year⁵ question, it is not possible to derive counts of interprovincial migrants if current province or province of residence 5 years ago is blank or invalid, and therefore, counts by age and sex are also affected. The impact of blanks and invalids, are most pronounced in the younger age groups, especially the 25-29 age group (see Figure 9b).

3.3.2 Metropolitan/CSD Migration

This section addresses the problem of respondents who lived in a CMA 5 years ago reporting the name of the main city when they should have reported the specific city (e.g. Toronto instead of Scarborough). The small area study⁶ on census migration data showed that this has been a persistent problem, particularly for certain cities, such as Victoria vs. Saanich, as indicated by unusually high/low out-migration rates.

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5. For the one-year ago question, blank and invalid write-ins for province name do not affect the actual count of interprovincial migrants, which is based on a specific check-off box for different province.
 6. Report "Evaluation of the Mobility Data from the 1986 Census", by J.A. Norland, Demography Division, November 1988.

Migration data for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), were first assessed before analyzing CSDs within CMAs. Levels of in, out and net internal migration for each of the 25 CMAs were compared with Estimates for 1983-88 and 1986 Census data. Unfortunately, as was the case with provincial migrants, sampling variability combined with the lack of E&I, makes such comparisons difficult to assess and often unreliable, particularly for the smaller CMAs. However, rates of in, out and net migration, based on the NCT population aged 15+, appear reasonable for most CMAs. Migration rates appear to fall within acceptable ranges at the CMA level, that is, generally not exceeding 21%, the percentage of internal migrants at the national level.

At the CSD level, rates of in, out and net migration were examined for selected CSDs within the 25 CMAs, including all those CSDs with the same name as that of the CMA. Because of sampling variability and in order to reduce the effects of small numbers on rates, only those CSDs having an NCT population (aged 15+) of at least 30,000 were chosen. As well, for this analysis the cutoff point for 'acceptable' rates at the CSD level was set at 40%, the same cutoff as used in the small-area study. As shown in Table 6, most of these CSDs, particularly those with the same name as the CMA, have 'acceptable' rates of in- and out-migration. There are three exceptions: the CSDs of Quebec City, Sherbrooke and Victoria. In the case of Quebec City, the in and out rates are impossibly high, at 60% and 99% respectively. However, the fact that the NCT population for Quebec itself is only 35,000 with a CV of 18%, suggests caution in the interpretation of rates. It is possible that respondents are tending to over-report Quebec City as their place of residence 5 years ago instead of a specific CSD within the Quebec CMA, such as say Sainte-Foy, which

does have a relatively low out-migration rate of 5%. On the other hand, the percentage of in-migrants to Quebec City is also very high. Sherbrooke's out-migration rate of 40% is fairly high, and given a population of almost 65,000, indicates that respondents are probably reporting the CSD of Sherbrooke instead of another CSD within the CMA of Sherbrooke.

The most significant problem is that of Victoria and Saanich, in the CMA of Victoria. The out-migration rate for Victoria is some 45%, while that of Saanich is only 1%. Given that the NCT populations are in the 60,000 range it is highly probable that these extreme rates are associated with the respondent-based problem identified in the small-area study, that is, people who lived in Saanich 5 years ago tend to indicate Victoria instead. It would appear then, that this particular problem of Victoria/Saanich persists, despite the revised instruction in Question 21. However, the instruction did not include Victoria as an example. Given the evidence from NCT, the addition of this example (Victoria/Saanich) may have to be considered for 1991, as was recommended in the small-area study.

3.4 Re-interview Data - Full Address

3.4.1 Response Rates

Non-response was very high for the 'full address' question in the re-interview. Out of some 5,300 possible respondents, 14% did not answer. Partial response to the 'different address' category (consisting of partial or blank write-ins) was also relatively high. About 79% of the 1,671 respondents who indicated a different address 5-years ago gave a complete address, including street. The 21% who did not give complete responses supplied various

combinations of information: 15% supplied city and province; 3% supplied street address and city; 2% street address and province; and among the remaining 1%, various combinations of street address only, city or province only.

3.4.2 Mobility Status

Because of the high rates of non-response and partials for full address in the re-interview, analysis of mobility status is unreliable and inconclusive. Derivation of migrants and non-migrants based on a comparison of current and 5-year ago SGC codes is also flawed because some of the conversions from postal code to SGC required for current address resulted in arbitrary assignments of SGCs, in cases where there was not a unique correspondence between postal code and SGC. As well, blanks and partials in 5-year ago SGCs (e.g. province only) contributed to discrepancies between current and 5-year SGCs. Time did not permit a more refined derivation of migrant status, to control for some of these factors. However, given the quality of re-interview data even for movers vs. non-movers, it seems the gain in improvement would be minimal.

Of the 5,342 persons aged 15+, who were re-interviewed, 2,850 (53%) indicated they were non-movers, 1,671 (31%) were movers (migrants and non-migrants) within Canada and 52 (1%) external (Table 7). The remaining 14% did not answer. These figures yield a distribution of 62% non-movers and 38% movers. In contrast, the corresponding NCI data show a distribution of 53% non-movers and 47% movers for the same population. In the case of migrant status, derivation of re-interview data yield 753 non-migrants and 1,098

internal migrants, a distribution of movers into 33% non-migrants and 67% migrants (including external). This distribution is not realistic and is more likely an artefact of poor data quality. NCT data for the same population yield a 50/50 split between non-migrants and migrants. Any further analysis of the matrix in Table 7 is limited and misleading.

3.4.3 Case-by-Case Comparisons for Place of Residence 5-years Ago

As planned for the re-interview, a micro-match of respondents was used to provide a check on the consistency of respondents' answers between the NCT question on place of residence 5-years ago for different city and the re-interview's full address question.

The number of comparisons which could be done, with complete SGC codes for both the NCT and re-interview responses, was relatively small, totalling some 700 respondents. Out of the 1,671 respondents in the re-interview who had said that they lived at a different address 5 years ago (in Canada), 746 had indicated that they lived in a different city 5 years ago on the NCT. Out of these 746 cases, 44 had SGC codes that were either incomplete or invalid (e.g. province and/or county only). Most of the 33 partials were re-interview codes, and the 11 invalids were either NCT or re-interview codes. Thus, this yielded a total of 702 cases with complete NCT and re-interview codes for comparison.

The results of this comparison, given in Table 8, indicate that most respondents, 78.8%, were consistent in their answers for 'different city' 5 years ago, that is, NCT and re-interview codes were identical. Out of the 553 respondents who were consistent, 230 reported CSDs in metropolitan areas.

The remaining 149 respondents were inconsistent in their answers, that is the city that they told the interviewer they had lived in 5 years ago was not the same as the one that had been written in the NCT questionnaire (either by or for, the respondent). A number of factors could contribute to these discrepancies: re-interview was proxy response, NCT was not; re-interview was conducted over telephone; possible mis-match of respondents between NCT and re-interview, different groups of coders for NCT and re-interview; possible 'real' differences due to time lag between NCT and re-interview; and, the impact of asking full address on the accuracy of respondents' answers. In the case of the latter, it was thought that asking full address (including street address if known), would prompt respondents to be more accurate in their answers (e.g. where applicable, they would be more likely to report Scarborough than Toronto). On the other hand, if the revised instruction on the NCT questionnaire were better understood by respondents (re distinguishing between main city and smaller city) then the impact of the full address would be minimal.

Given the small number of cases (149) in the analysis of 'place of residence' discrepancies between NCT and the re-interview, results are somewhat inconclusive. As shown in Table 8, there were 24 cases of respondents giving different cities, but within the same CMA. Of these 24, 14 respondents had the name of the main city (e.g. Toronto) indicated in the NCT questionnaire, but gave the name of a specific city in the same CMA (e.g. Scarborough). Could this change be due to the impact of asking 'full address'? It is difficult to say with such small numbers. Furthermore, there are other cases of the opposite occurring, with respondents providing the name

of the CMA's main city in the re-interview, whereas in the NCT another city in the same CMA was given. In the majority (72%) of cases, discrepancies in residence occurred within the same province: 48 respondents reported different cities but within the same county, and another 60 gave different cities in different counties. Different provinces were reported by 17 respondents. Because of the small number involved analysis of discrepancies remains inconclusive.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the analyses of the one-year and five-year ago questions in the 1988 NCT, the following conclusions and recommendations are made:

4.1 One-Year Ago Question on Interprovincial Migration

This new question has proved to be successful: it has excellent response, 99%, and based on comparisons with Estimates and its low sampling variability, provides a reliable direct measure of annual interprovincial migration. Also, the age distribution of one-year interprovincial migrants differed from those based on five-year measures, tending to be younger. This question will be useful in improving and validating Estimates.

It is recommended therefore, that the one-year ago question be included, as is, in the 1991 Census.

4.2 Five-year Ago Question on Mobility Status

Response to this question was good, with 99% for filter question 20 and 96% for question 21. Over-response was a problem at 32%, due in part to the filter question being on a separate page.

Overall, the revised version of the standard five-year question appears to have produced the intended impact, that is, respondents correctly distinguishing between 'same' and 'different' city. The tendency for respondents to report the name of the larger city rather than the specific city in a CMA appears to have diminished, with the exception of Victoria/Saanich, which remains a problem.

Results from the re-interview on full address were inconclusive for purposes of comparing mobility status. However, a case-by-case comparison for city address 5 years ago did show that almost 80% of respondents were consistent in their answers between the NCT and the re-interview.

On the basis of these conclusions, it is recommended that:

- . The 5-year ago question be included in the 1991 Census in its revised format, with the filter question;
- . The filter question should be on the same page as the main question to reduce over-response; and
- . The revised wording of the instruction in the question be retained, but consideration be given to including the additional example of Victoria/Saanich.
- . The option of 'full address' while premature for 1991, should be considered in future censuses.

TABLE 1: NCT RESPONSE RATES FOR ONE YEAR AGO QUESTION (#19)

Single Response	Non-response	Multiple Response (Invalid)	Partial Response	Total Population 15+
(Number - unweighted)				
54,768	538	11	145	55,462
(percent)				
98.7	0.97	0.02	0.26	100.0

TABLE 2: VOLUME OF ONE-YEAR INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRANTS IN CANADA, AGED 15+, ADMIN. DATA ESTIMATES 1987-88, 1988 NCT

NUMBER OF INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRANTS, 1987-88		
ADMIN. DATA ESTIMATES	NCT: ONE YEAR AGO	
	NCT Estimate	Confidence Intervals
(Family Allowance) 290,000	219,000	95%: 190,371 — 248,271
(Revenue Canada) 245,500		68%: 204,846 — 233,796

Table 3: NCT RESPONSE RATES FOR FIVE YEAR AGO MOBILITY
QUESTION (#20, #21)

	#20	#21
	Filter For	Mobility
	Mobility	5 Years Ago
	5 Years Ago	
	%	%
Single		
Response	98.6	95.5
Non-		
Response	1.4	0.8
Multiple		
Response		
(Invalid)	-	0.3
Partial		
Response	-	3.4
Over-		
Response	0	32.1

Table 4a: MOBILITY STATUS, 5 YEAR AGO QUESTION, POPULATION
 AGED 15+, CANADA, 1988 NCT

	X	CV	95%		68%	
Movers	8365907	3.3	7813757	8918057	8089832	8641982
Non-Migrants	4236709	3.3	3957086	4516332	4096898	4376520
Migrants	4129199	3.3	3856672	4401726	3992935	4265463
Internal Mig	3721489	1.7	3594958	3848020	3658224	3784754
External Mig	407710	14.1	292736	522684	350223	465197
Interprov. Mig	703510	9.7	567029	839991	635270	771750
Intraprov Mig	2790641	3	2623203	2958079	2706922	2874360
Blank/Invalid	227338	19.1	140495	314181	183916	270760

Table 4b: MOBILITY STATUS, 5 YEAR AGO QUESTION, POPULATION
AGED 15+, CANADA, 1986 CENSUS, 1988 NCT

Mobility Status	1986 Census		1988 NCT	
	No.	%	No.	%
Non-Movers	13028280	56.34	11446743	57.12
Movers	10094300	43.66	8365907	41.75
Non-Migrants	5601210	24.22	4236709	21.14
Migrants	4493095	19.43	4129199	20.60
Internal Migrants	4030035	17.43	3721489	18.57
External Migrants	463065	2.00	407710	2.03
Interprovincial Migrants	910860	3.94	703510	3.51
Intraprovincial Migrants	3119175	13.49	2790641	13.93
Blank/Invalid	N/A	N/A	227338	1.13
Total Population	23122575	100.00	20039988	100.00

Table 5: VOLUME OF INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRANTS, AGED 15+, 5 YEAR
AGO QUESTION, NCT ESTIMATES, 1986 CENSUS

A. PERIOD: 1983-1988

ESTIMATES	NCT
(Revenue Canada, Family Allowance)	'Five-Years Ago'
1,200,000	704,000

B. PERIOD: 1981-1986

ESTIMATES	1986 CENSUS
(Revenue Canada)	'Five-Years Ago'
1,192,000	770,000

TABLE 6: IN, OUT AND NET MIGRATION RATES* FOR CMAs'S AND SELECTED CSD'S** WITHIN CMA'S, 1983-88
1988 NCT 5-YEAR AGO QUESTION, POPULATION AGED 15+

CMA's and Selected CSD's	Rate of In Mig	Rate of Out Mig	Rate of Net Mig	CMA's and Selected CSD's	Rate of In Mig	Rate of Out Mig	Rate of Net Mig
St. John's	16.09	8.65	7.43	Montreal	9.61	5.69	3.92
St. John's	11.78	15.34	-3.56	Brossard	58.72	17.14	41.58 高率
				Saint Hubert	27.45	7.74	19.71
				Saint Laurent	23.76	5.92	17.83
Halifax	14.63	10.28	4.35	Lasalle	4.77	11.83	-7.06
				Saint Leonard	13.81	8.65	5.16
Dartmouth	20.87	15.61	5.26	Montreal Nord	14.37	35.77	-21.41
Halifax	17.88	22.75	-4.86	Longueuil	40.73	18.09	22.64
				Laval	17.00	14.70	2.30
				Montreal	11.23	21.24	-10.01
Saint John	11.26	4.23	7.03				
Saint John	13.85	6.36	7.49	Oshawa	19.35	8.30	11.04
				Whitby	24.14	14.63	9.52
Chicoutimi	8.20	10.70	-2.50	Oshawa	22.23	12.83	9.40
Jonquiere	11.67	13.12	-1.44	Kitchener	14.00	6.86	7.14
Chicoutimi	10.66	29.59	-18.93				
				Woolwich	23.12	9.37	13.75
Quebec City	13.35	7.03	6.32	Cambridge	11.75	14.35	-2.60
				Kitchener	19.07	8.10	10.97
Beauport	31.22	6.53	24.70				
Charlesbourg	14.96	11.79	3.16				
Sainte-Foy	6.56	5.42	1.13	London	20.56	7.73	12.83
Quebec City	59.67	99.14	-39.47 高率				
				London	28.82	11.68	17.14
Sherbrooke	18.76	20.99	-2.24				
Sherbrooke	16.88	40.16	-23.28 高率	Ottawa-Hull	18.82	9.46	9.35
Trois-Rivieres	17.67	7.21	10.46	Ottawa	18.98	26.12	-7.14
				Gloucester	32.36	6.97	25.39
Cap De La Madeleine	22.61	6.88	15.73	Nepean	22.85	14.48	8.37
Trois Rivieres	30.13	34.21	-4.08	Kanata	43.35	3.73	39.62 高率
				Hull	42.17	14.68	27.49 高率
				Gatineau	13.76	20.74	-6.98
				Goulbourn			

Sudbury	16.56	13.14	3.42	Winnipeg	10.81	6.32	4.49
-----				-----			
Sudbury	17.46	18.61	-1.16	Winnipeg	11.34	7.52	3.81
Hamilton	7.73	10.36	-2.63	Saskatoon	20.36	11.93	8.43
-----				-----			
Grimsby	13.38	5.03	8.35	Saskatoon	20.78	13.88	6.90
Stoney Creek	22.46	26.12	-3.66				
Burlington	19.71	9.44	10.27				
Hamilton	5.89	9.84	-3.96	Regina	17.78	11.69	6.10

				Regina	17.75	10.79	6.96
Toronto	7.51	6.74	0.77				

Oakville	22.68	10.70	11.98	Calgary	15.83	14.27	1.56
East York	9.68	3.67	6.00	-----			
Markham	37.45	27.11	10.34	Calgary	16.56	15.95	0.61
York	6.62	1.85	4.76				
Brampton	12.54	22.42	-9.88				
Etobicoke	6.40	7.71	-1.31	Edmonton	13.88	11.94	1.94
Mississauga	17.16	12.57	4.59	-----			
Scarborough	12.18	11.79	0.38	Strathcona county No. 20	8.99	19.06	-10.07
North York	12.51	9.92	2.59	Edmonton	14.69	15.57	-0.87
Toronto	11.94	24.62	-12.67				
St. Catharines	6.39	6.30	0.09	Victoria	20.07	16.84	3.24
-----				-----			
Welland	10.90	0.83	10.07	Victoria	27.22	44.39	-17.17 ***
Niagra Falls	8.87	5.58	3.29	Saanich	11.69	1.31	10.38
St. Catharines	9.85	12.84	-2.99				
				Vancouver	11.22	7.34	3.88

Thunder Bay	11.78	5.52	6.26	West Vancouver	11.99	16.33	-4.34
-----				New Westminster	19.90	18.55	1.35
Thunder Bay	11.78	5.52	6.26	Conquitlam	37.17	25.40	11.77
				North Vancouver	15.47	10.34	5.14
				Delta	40.42	17.98	22.44 ***
Windsor	7.80	7.89	-0.09	Richmond	18.34	8.31	10.03
-----				Burnaby	29.46	19.84	9.62
Windsor	9.47	10.79	-1.33	Surrey	16.53	13.27	3.26
				Vancouver	13.45	17.17	-3.73

* Rates= In, out and net migration as a percentage of 1988 NCT population aged 15+

** Selected CSD's=those with populations (aged 15+) > or = 30 000

*** Rates $\geq 40\%$

TABLE 7 : NCT RE-INTERVIEW RESPONDENTS 15+ SHOWING NCT 5 YR MOBILITY STATUS
BY RE-INTERVIEW 5 YR MOBILITY STATUS

REINTERVIEW							
NCT	Total	Non Movers	Non Mig	Int Mig	Ext Mig	Total Mig	not stated
Total	5342	2850	573	1098	52	1150	769
Non-Movers	2219	1877	19	58		58	265
Non-Migrants	987	71	472	285	4	289	155
Internal Migrants	927	6	53	693	2	695	173
External Migrants	67	1	2	4	46	50	14
Total Migrants	994	7	55	697	48	745	187
Bl/Inc/NA *	2284	895	27	58	0	58	162

* BLANKS, INCONSISTENTS AND NOT APPLICABLES

TABLE 8. SUMMARY OF CASE-BY-CASE COMPARISON FOR CITY ADDRESS 5 YEARS AGO (SGC CODES) BETWEEN RE-INTERVIEW FULL ADDRESS AND NCT 5 YEAR AGO ADDRESS

Result of Respondent SGC Comparisons	Respondent Cases	
	Number	Percent
Re-interview and NCT Codes Identical	533	78.8
Same CMA, Different CSDs	24	3.4
• NCT Main City (e.g. Toronto)/ Re-interview Specific (e.g. Scarborough)	14	2.0
• NCT Specific/Re-interview Main City	3	0.4
• Neither Main City (e.g. York Scarborough)	7	1.0
Same County, Different CSDs	48	6.8
• Both Non-CMA Codes	41	5.8
• NCT CMA, Re-interview Non-CMA	3 (3) ¹	0.4 (0.4) ¹
• NCT Non-CMA, Re-interview CMA	4 (2) ²	0.6 (0.3) ²
Same Province, Different County	60	8.5
• Both Non-CMA Codes	28	4.0
• NCT CMA, Re-interview Non-CMA	23 (4) ¹	1.9 (0.3)
• NCT Non-CMA, Re-interview CMA	12 (7) ²	1.7 (1.0)
• Different CMAs	7	1.0
Different Provinces	17	2.4
• Both Non-CMA Codes	10	1.4
• NCT CMA, Re-interview Non-CMA	1	0.1
• NCT Non-CMA, Re-interview CMA	2	0.3
• Different CMAs	4	0.6
Total Number of Cases Compared with Complete SGC Codes	702	100.0

1. NCT Main City, Re-interview Specific City.

2. NCT Specific City, Re-interview Main City.

Figure 1: RATES OF NON RESPONSE FOR THE
ONE YEAR AGO QUESTION, 1988 NCT

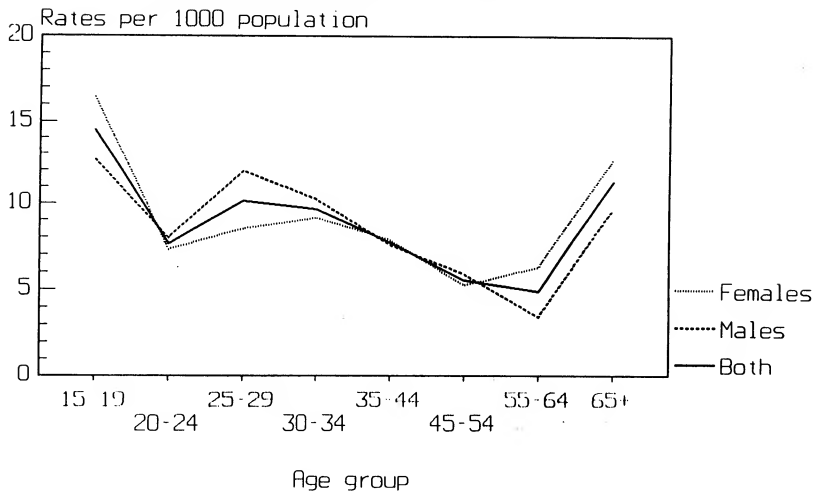
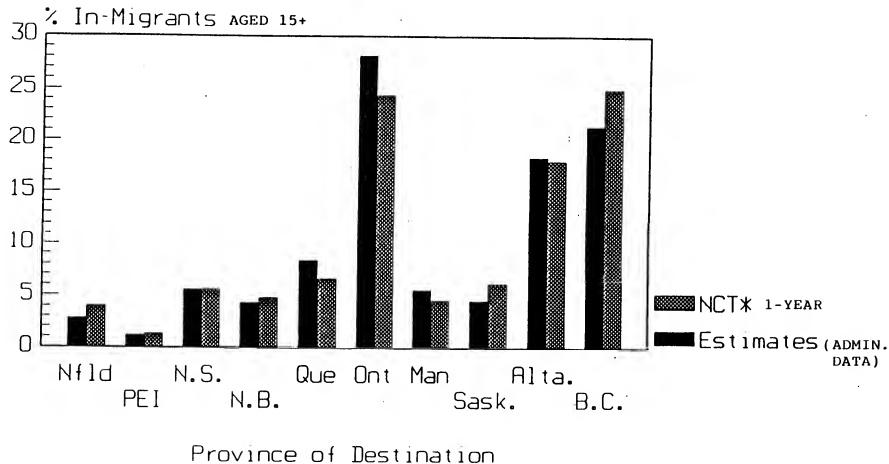


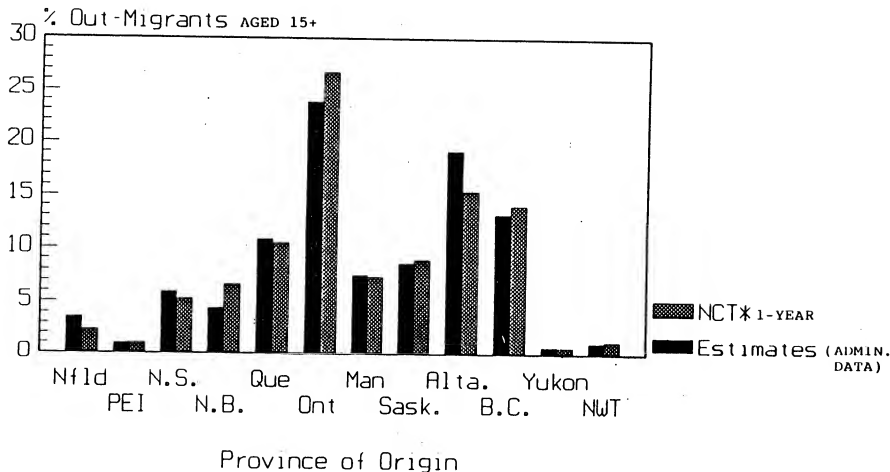
Figure 2a) PERCENT IN-MIGRANTS BY PROVINCE OF
DESTINATION 1987-1988



* WITHOUT BLANKS OR INVALIDS.

Note: NCT Counts of In-Migrants are
unqualified for: Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia
qualified for: Nova Scotia and Quebec
confidential for: Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan
not for release for: P.E.I.
Based on CV's

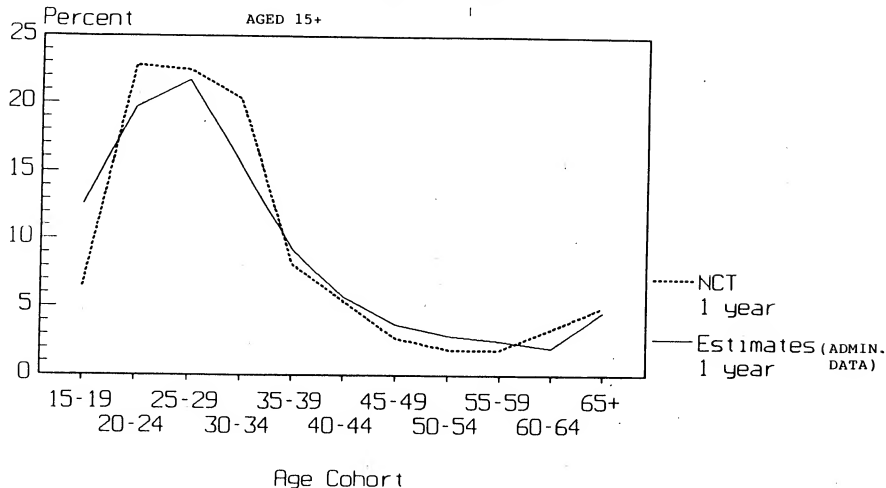
Figure 2b) PERCENT OUT-MIGRANTS BY PROVINCE OF
ORIGIN 1987-88



* WITHOUT BLANKS OR INVALIDS.

Note: NCT Counts of Out-Migrants are unqualified for: Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia qualified for : New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan confidential for: Nova Scotia not for release for: Newfoundland and P.E.I.
Based on CV's

Figure 3) PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INTERPROVINCIAL
MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP 1987-88



Note: NCT Counts of Interprovincial Migrants are
 unqualified for ages: 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34
 qualified for ages: 15-19 and 35-39
 confidential for: 40-44 and 65+
 not for release for ages: 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60-64

Figure 4: AGE SPECIFIC MIGRATION RATES, INTERPROVINCIAL,
FOR BOTH SEXES, 1987-88

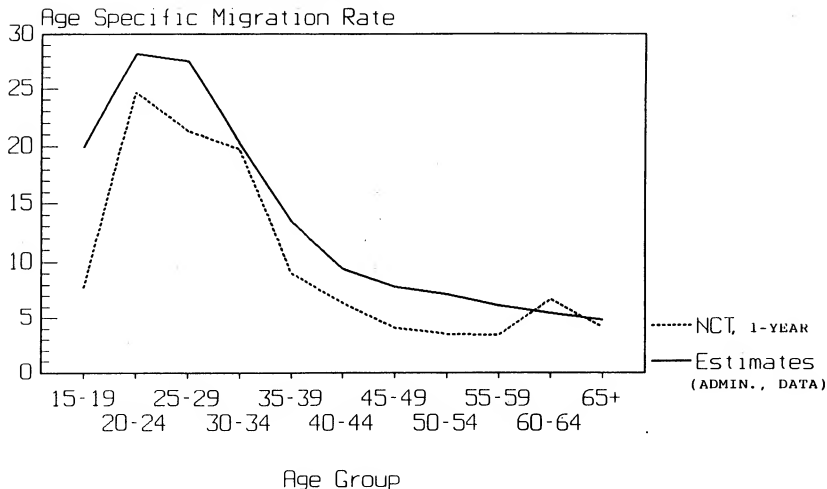


Figure 5a: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP,
1 YEAR ESTIMATES AND 1986 CENSUS

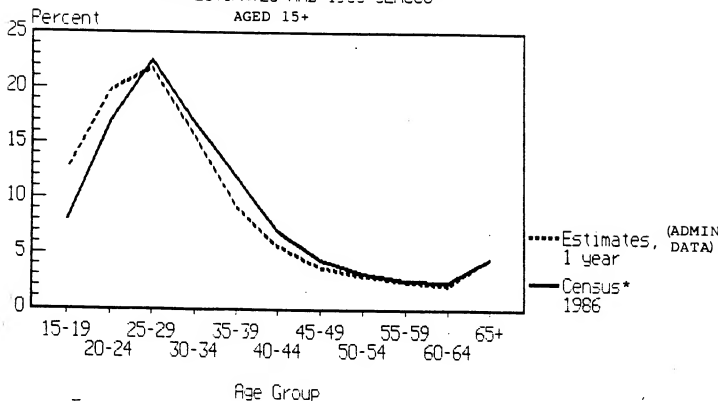
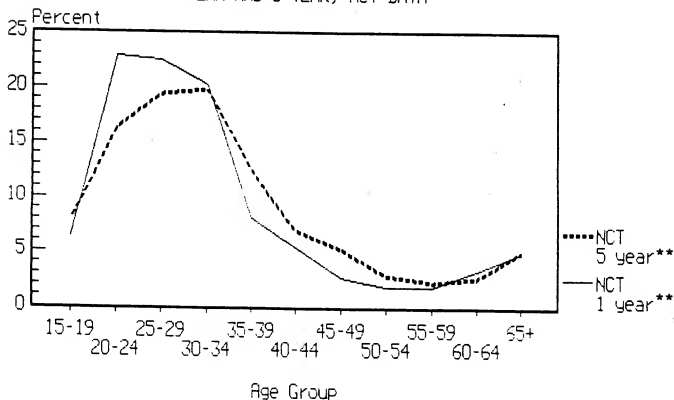


Figure 5b: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP,
1 YEAR AND 5 YEAR, NCT DATA



* Age at time of enumeration - June 3, 1986 -
 ** Age at time of test, November 4, 1988.

Figure 5c: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP,
1 YEAR ESTIMATES AND 1986 CENSUS
ADJUSTED

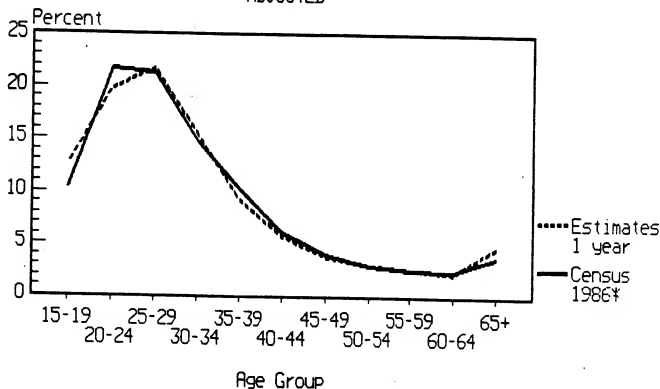
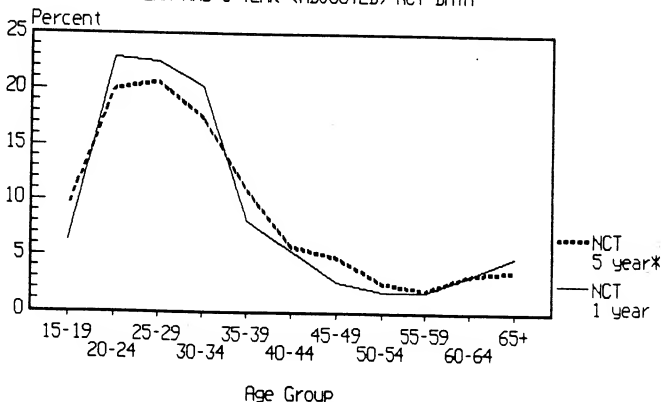


Figure 5d: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP,
1 YEAR AND 5 YEAR (ADJUSTED) NCT DATA



* "5-Year ago" Age Distributions were adjusted to reflect estimated age at time of migration.

Figure 6a: PLACE OF RESIDENCE FIVE
YEARS AGO: MOBILITY STATUS

POPULATION AGED 15+, CANADA,

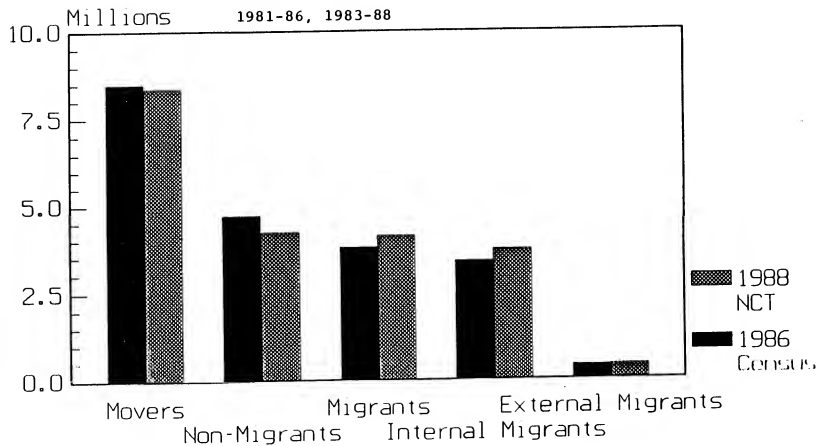


Figure 6b: PLACE OF RESIDENCE FIVE
YEARS AGO INTRA AND INTER-PROVINCIAL
MIGRANTS

POPULATION AGED 15+, CANADA
1981-86, 1983-88

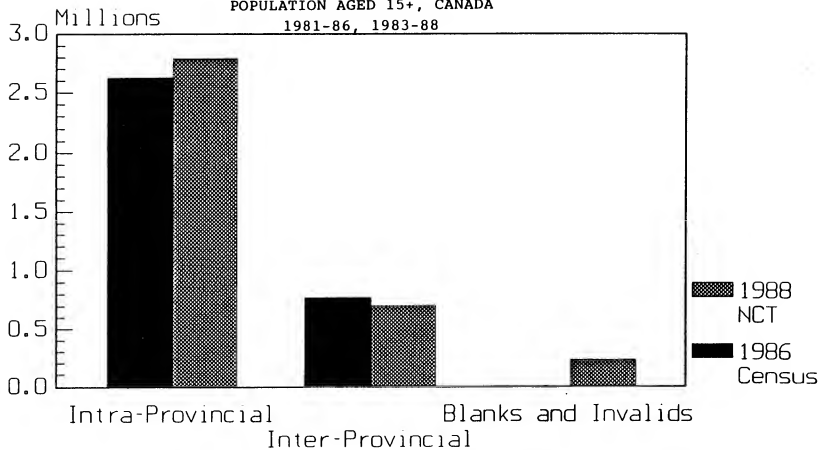


Figure 7a: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
MOVERS BY AGE GROUPS FOR BOTH SEXES
5 YEAR AGO QUESTION, 1988 NCT

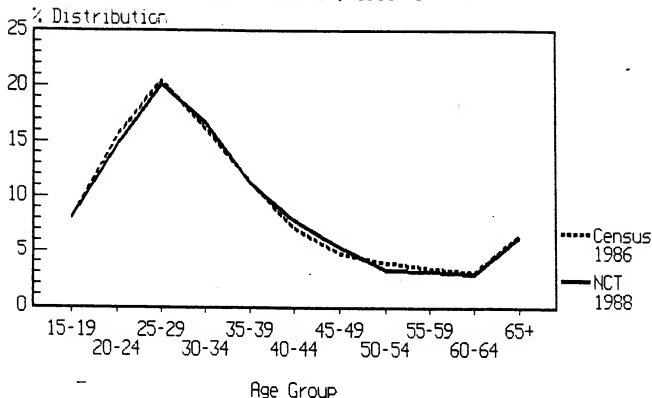
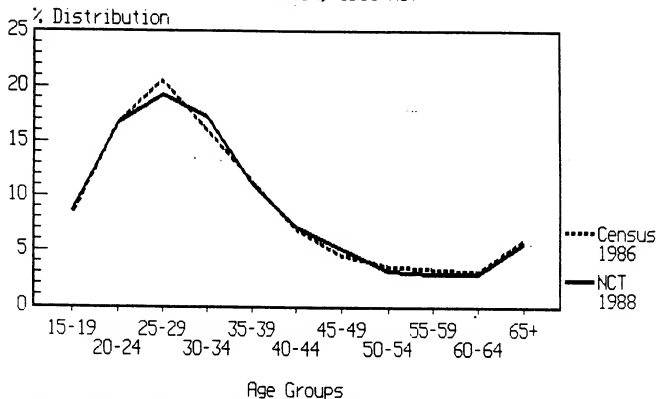
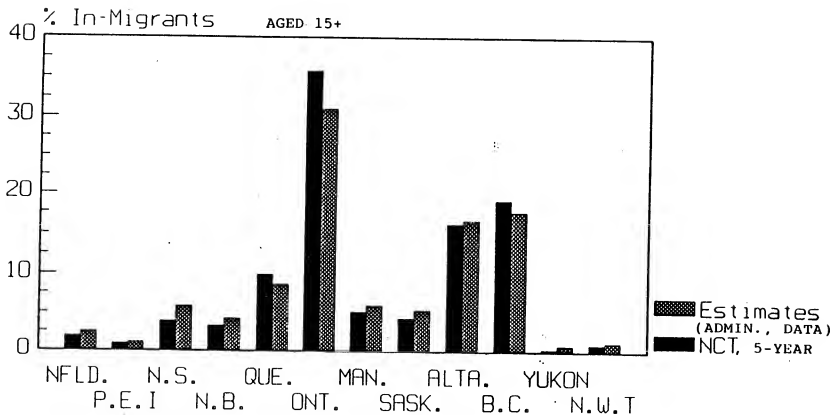


Figure 7b: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUPS FOR BOTH SEXES
5 YEAR QUESTION, 1988 NCT



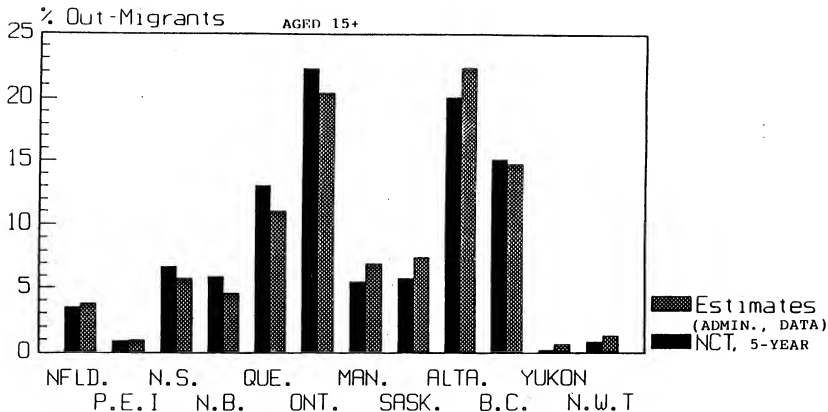
Note: NCT counts of movers and migrants by age groups are all within the range of unqualified estimates based on their CV's

Figure 8a: PERCENT IN-MIGRANTS BY
PROVINCE OF DESTINATION 1983-88
NCT AND ESTIMATES



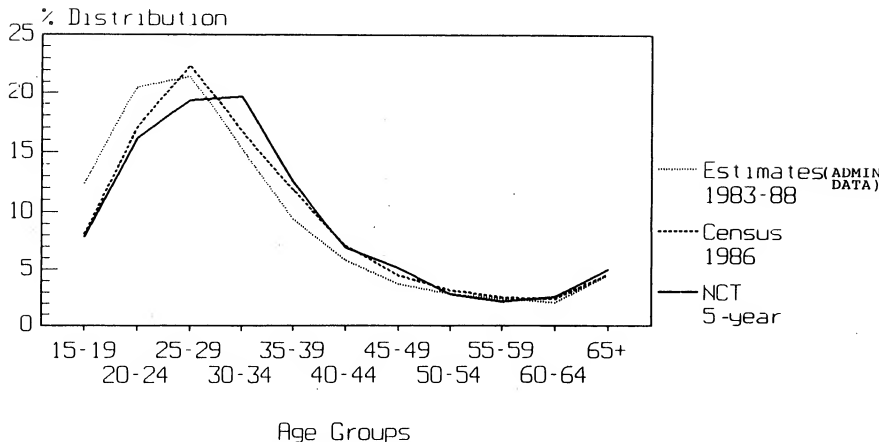
Note: NCT Counts of In-Migrants are:
 unqualified for: Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia
 qualified for: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan
 confidential for: Newfoundland
 not released for: P.E.I.
 Based on CV's

Figure 8b: PERCENT OUT-MIGRANTS BY
PROVINCE OF ORIGIN 1983-88
NCT AND ESTIMATES



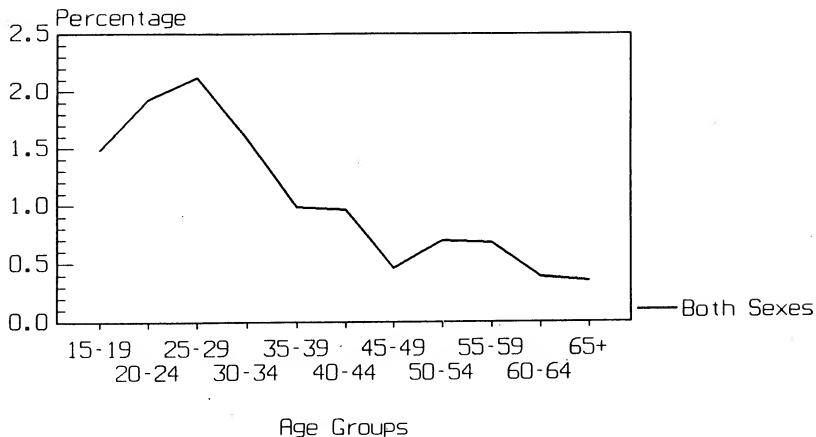
Note: Net Counts of Out-Migrants are
unqualified for: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta,
British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan
qualified for: Newfoundland
not for release for: P.E.I.
Based on CV's

Figure 9a PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF
INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRANTS BY AGE
GROUPS FOR BOTH SEXES
5 YEAR AGO QUESTION



Note: NCT Counts of Interprovincial Migrants are
unqualified for ages :15-19, 20-24, 25-29,30-34, 35-39
40-44, 45-49 and 65+
qualified for ages: 50-54, 55-59 and 60-64

Figure 9b: BLANK AND INVALID WRITE-INS
FOR PROVINCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF
REPORTING POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS,
1988 NCT, 5 YEAR AGO QUESTION



Appendix A
Migration and Mobility Questions
1988 NCT, 1986 Census

FIGURE 1a: ONE YEAR AGO , 1988 NCT

MOBILITY

19. Where did this person live 1 year ago, that is, on November 4, 1987?

Mark one circle only.

1 ☐ Lived in the same province/
territory

2 ☐ Lived in a different province/
territory in Canada
(Print name of province/
territory)

--	--	--	--

3 ☐ Lived outside Canada
(Print name of country)

--	--	--	--

FIGURE 1b: FIVE YEARS AGO , 1986 CENSUS

24. Where did you live 5 years ago, that is, on June 1, 1981?

Mark one box only

NOTE: If your place of residence 5 years ago was a municipality within a large urban area, be careful not to confuse suburban municipalities with the largest city. For example, distinguish between Montréal-Nord and Montréal, Scarborough and Toronto, West Vancouver and Vancouver.

16 ☐ This dwelling

17 ☐ Different dwelling in this city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve

18 ☐ Outside Canada

19 ☐ Different city, town, village, township, other municipality or Indian reserve in Canada (specify below)

City, town, village, township, other municipality or Indian reserve

County

Province or territory

20 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Go to Question 25

FIGURE 1c: FIVE YEARS AGO, 1988 NCT

20. Did this person live at this present address 5 years ago, that is, on November 4, 1983?

4 ☐ Yes, lived at the same address as now
Skip to Question 22

5 ☐ No, lived at a different address

21. Where did this person live 5 years ago, that is, on November 4, 1983?

Some larger cities are made up of smaller cities or towns called municipalities. Where applicable, distinguish between the municipality and the large city, such as Anjou and Montréal, Scarborough and Toronto, Burnaby and Vancouver.

Mark one circle only.

1 ☐ Lived in the same city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve

OR

2 ☐ Lived in a different city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve in Canada (Print below.)

City, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve

County (if known)

Province/Territory

OR

3 ☐ Lived outside Canada (Print name of country)

4 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

FIGURE 1d: NCT RE-INTERVIEW, MOBILITY

15. Where did you live five years ago, that is on November 4, 1983? (Mark one circle only.)

☐ Lived at same address as now

OR

☐ Lived at different address in Canada
(Specify address below.)

Street address

City, town, village, municipality or Indian reserve

Province/Territory

Postal code
(if known)

OR

☐ Lived outside Canada

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